# SM72375

SM72375 SolarMagic Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with

**Open Drain Output** 



Literature Number: SNIS155C



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## SolarMagic Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output

## **General Description**

The SM72375 is an ultra low power dual comparator with a maximum 10  $\mu$ A/comparator power supply current. It is designed to operate over a wide range of supply voltages, with a minimum supply voltage of 2.7V.

The common mode voltage range of the SM72375 exceeds both the positive and negative supply rails, a significant advantage in single supply applications. The open drain output of the SM72375 allows for wired-OR configurations. The open drain output also offers the advantage of allowing the output to be pulled to any voltage rail up to 15V, regardless of the supply voltage of the SM72375.

The SM72375 is targeted for systems where low power consumption is the critical parameter. Guaranteed operation at supply voltages of 2.7V and rail-to-rail performance makes this comparator ideal for battery-powered applications.

## **Features**

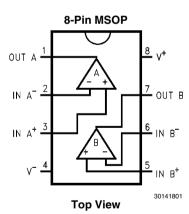
- Renewable Energy Grade
- (Typical unless otherwise noted)
- Low power consumption (max): I<sub>S</sub> = 10 µA/comp
- Wide range of supply voltages: 2.7V to 15V
- Rail-to-Rail Input Common Mode Voltage Range
- Open drain output
- Short circuit protection: 40 mA
- Propagation delay (@V<sub>S</sub> = 5V, 100 mV overdrive): 5 μs
- -40°C to 125°C temperature range

## **Applications**

- Metering systems
- RC timers
- Alarm and monitoring circuits
- Window comparators, multivibrators



## **Connection Diagram**



## **Ordering Information**

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
	SM72375MMX	S375	3500 Units in Tape and Reel	
8-Pin MSOP	SM72375MM	S375	1000 Units in Tape and Reel	MUA08A
	SM72375MME	S375	250 Units in Tape and Reel	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	1.5 kV
Differential Input Voltage	(V+)+0.3V to (V-)-0.3V
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	(V+)+0.3V to (V-)-0.3V
Supply Voltage (V+–V-)	16V
Current at Input Pin (Note 8)	±5 mA
Current at Output Pin (Note 3, Note	±30 mA
7)	

Current at Power Supply Pin, SM72375	40 mA
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds	s) 260°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature (Note 4)	150°C

## Operating Ratings (Note 1)

2.7 ≤ V <sub>S</sub> ≤ 15V
$-40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +125^{\circ}C$
172°C/W

## **2.7V Electrical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V^+ = 2.7V$ ,  $V^- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V^+/2$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Tpy (Note 5)	Ma x (Note 6)	Units
V <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Voltage			3	10 <b>13</b>	mV
TCV <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift			2.0		µV/Month
	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	(Note 10)		3.3		
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Current			0.02		рА
I <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Current			0.01		pА
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio			75		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±1.35V < V <sub>S</sub> < ±7.5V		80		dB
A <sub>V</sub>	Voltage Gain	(By Design)		100		dB
V <sub>CM</sub>	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	CMRR > 55 dB	2.9 <b>2.7</b>	3.0		
				-0.3	-0.2 <b>0.0</b>	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Voltage Low	$I_{LOAD} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$		0.2	0.3 <b>0.45</b>	v
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply Current	For Both Comparators		12	20 <b>25</b>	μA
I <sub>Leakage</sub>	Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(+) = 0.5V,$ $V_{IN}(-) = 0V, V_{O} = 15V$	500	0.1		nA

## 5.0V and 15.0V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , V<sup>+</sup> = 5.0V and 15.0V, V<sup>-</sup> = 0V, V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sup>+</sup>/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units	
V <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Voltage			3	10 <b>13</b>	mV	
TCV <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Voltage Temperature	V+ = 5V		2.0		24/00	
Drift	Drift	V+ = 15V		0.4		µV/°C	
	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	V+ = 5V (Note 10)		3.3			
		V+ = 15V (Note 10)		4.0		- μV/Month	
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Current	V = 5V		0.04		pА	
I <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Current	V+ = 5V		0.02		pА	
CMRR	Common Mode	V+ = 5V		75		dB	
	Rejection Ratio	V+ = 15V		82		dB	

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±2.5V < V <sub>S</sub> < ±5V		80		dB
A <sub>V</sub>	Voltage Gain	(By Design)		100		dB
V <sub>CM</sub>	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V+ = 5.0V	5.2	5.3		
		CMRR > 55 dB	5.0			
				-0.3	-0.2	
					0.0	v
		V+ = 15.0V	15.2	15.3		
		CMRR > 55 dB	15.0			
				-0.3	-0.2	
					0.0	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Voltage Low	V+ = 5V		0.2	0.4	
		I <sub>LOAD</sub> = 5 mA			0.55	
		V+ = 15V		02	0.4	V
		I <sub>LOAD</sub> = 5 mA			0.55	
I <sub>s</sub>	Supply Current	For Both Comparators		12	20	μA
-		(Output Low)			25	
I <sub>sc</sub>	Short Circuit Current	$V^+ = 15V$ , Sinking, $V_0 = 12V$	45			mA
		(Note 7)				

## **AC Electrical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V^+ = 5V$ ,  $V^- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
t <sub>RISE</sub>	Rise Time	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 50 \text{ pF},$ Overdrive = 10 mV (Note 9)			0.3		μs
t <sub>FALL</sub>	Fall Time	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 50 \text{ pF},$ (Note 9)			0.3		μs
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 50$	10 mV		10		
	(High to Low)	pF (Note 9)	100 mV		4		μs
		V+ = 2.7V, f = 10	10 mV		10		
		kHz, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (Note 9)	100 mV		4		μs
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay (Low to High)	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 50$	10 mV		10		
		pF (Note 9)	100 mV		4		μs
		V+ = 2.7V, f = 10	10 mV		8		
		kHz, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (Note 9)					μs
			100 mV		4		

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the electrical characteristics. Note 2: Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF. The output pins of the two comparators (pin 1 and pin 7) have an ESD tolerance of 1.5 kV. All other pins have an ESD tolerance of 2 kV.

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of ±30 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(max)}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J_{(max)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Note 5: Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

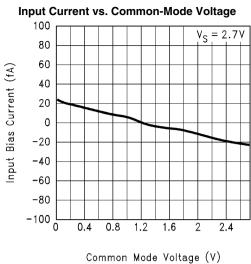
Note 7: Do not short circuit output to V<sup>+</sup>, when V<sup>+</sup> is > 12V or reliability will be adversely affected.

Note 8: Limiting input pin current is only necessary for input voltages that exceed absolute maximum input voltage ratings.

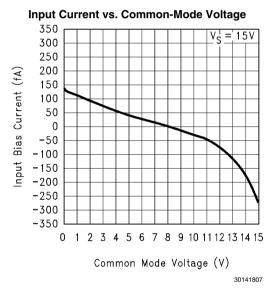
Note 9: CL inlcudes the probe and jig capacitance. The rise time, fall time and propagation delays are measured with a 2V input step.

Note 10: Input offset voltage Average Drift is calculated by dividing the accelerated operating life drift average by the equivalent operational time. The input offset voltage average drift represents the input offset voltage change at worst-case input conditions.

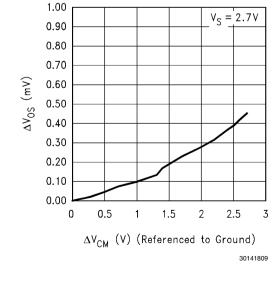
## **Typical Performance Characteristics** V<sup>+</sup> = 5V, Single Supply, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified

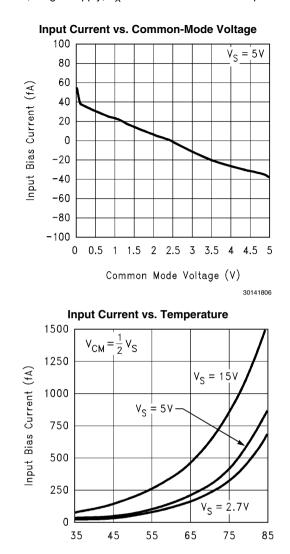




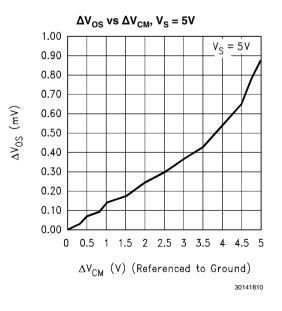








Case Temperature (°C) 30141808





 $V_{S} = 2.7V$ 

5 mV

Input Overdrive = 100 mV

20 m V

Overdrive

4

4

Overdrive

4

8

Time  $(\mu s)$ 

8

Time  $(\mu s)$ 

12

5 mV

10 mV

12

16

30141819

 $V_{\rm S} = 15V$ 

8

Time  $(\mu s)$ 

10 mV

12

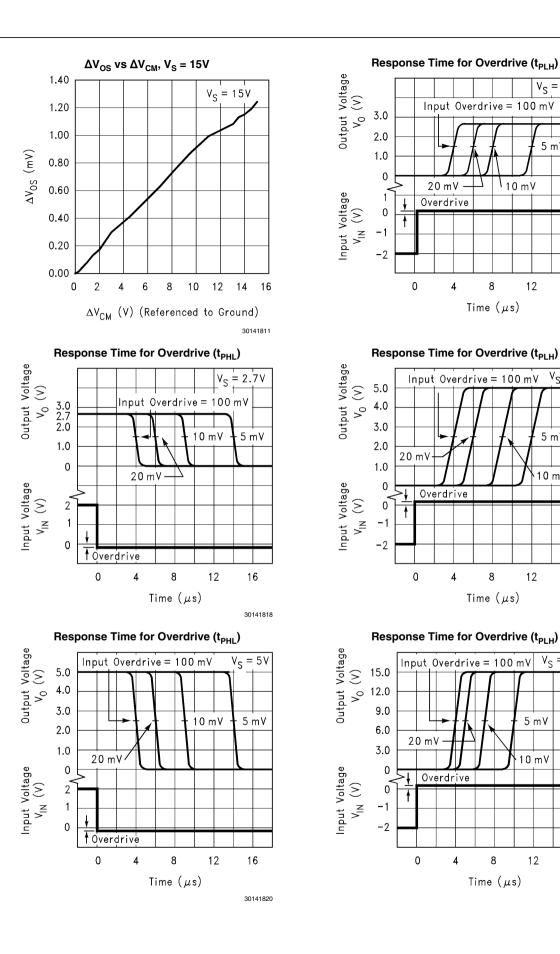
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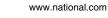
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 $V_{S} = 5V$ 

5 mV

10 mV

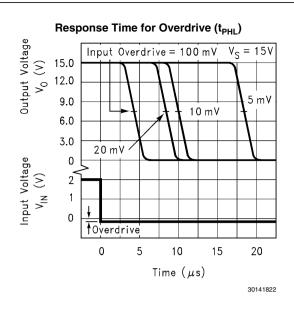


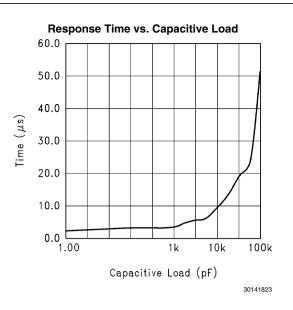


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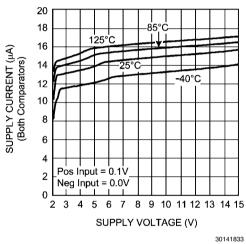
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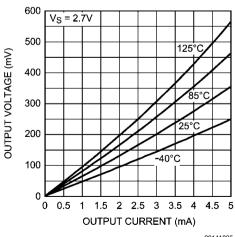




Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output High)

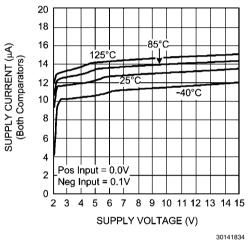


**Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)** 

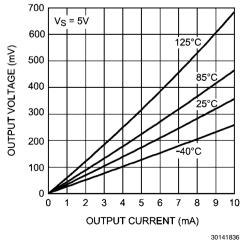


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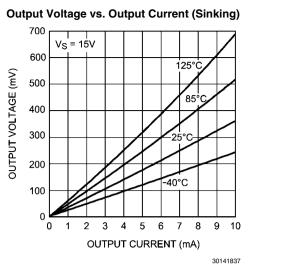
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output Low)



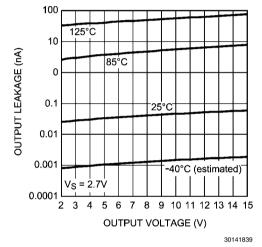
#### **Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)**



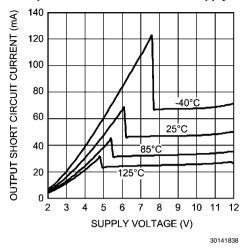




Output Leakage vs. Output Voltage



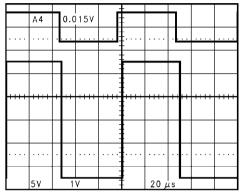
#### **Output Short Circuit Current vs. Supply**



## **Application Information**

#### 1.0 INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

At supply voltages of 2.7V, 5V and 15V, the SM72375 has an input common-mode voltage range (CMVR) which exceeds both supplies. As in the case of operational amplifiers, CMVR is defined by the  $V_{OS}$  shift of the comparator over the common-mode range of the device. A common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR, defined as  $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_{CM}$ ) of 75 dB (typical) implies a shift of < 1 mV over the entire common-mode range of the device. The absolute maximum input voltage at V<sup>+</sup> = 5V is 200 mV beyond either supply rail at room temperature.



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#### FIGURE 1. An Input Signal Exceeds the SM72375 Power Supply Voltages with No Output Phase Inversion

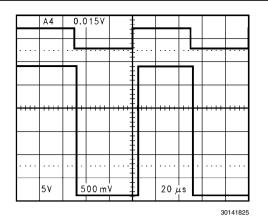
A wide input voltage range means that the comparator can be used to sense signals close to ground and also to the power supplies. This is an extremely useful feature in power supply monitoring circuits.

An input common-mode voltage range that exceeds the supplies, 20 fA input currents (typical), and a high input impedance makes the SM72375 ideal for sensor applications. The SM72375 can directly interface to sensors without the use of amplifiers or bias circuits. In circuits with sensors which produce outputs in the tens to hundreds of millivolts, the SM72375 can compare the sensor signal with an appropriately small reference voltage. This reference voltage can be close to ground or the positive supply rail.

#### 2.0 LOW VOLTAGE OPERATION

Comparators are the common devices by which analog signals interface with digital circuits. The SM72375 has been designed to operate at supply voltages of 2.7V, without sacrificing performance, to meet the demands of 3V digital systems.

At supply voltages of 2.7V, the common-mode voltage range extends 200 mV (guaranteed) below the negative supply. This feature, in addition to the comparator being able to sense signals near the positive rail, is extremely useful in low voltage applications.



#### FIGURE 2. Even at Low-Supply Voltage of 2.7V, an Input Signal which Exceeds the Supply Voltages Produces No Phase Inversion at the Output

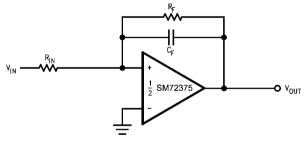
At V<sup>+</sup> = 2.7V, propagation delays are  $t_{PLH}$  = 4 µs and  $t_{PHL}$  = 4 µs with overdrives of 100 mV. Please refer to the performance curves for more extensive characterization.

#### **3.0 OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT**

The SM72375 has short circuit protection of 40 mA. However, it is not designed to withstand continuous short circuits, transient voltage or current spikes, or shorts to any voltage beyond the supplies. A resistor is series with the output should reduce the effect of shorts. For outputs which send signals off PC boards additional protection devices, such as diodes to the supply rails, and varistors may be used.

#### **4.0 HYSTERESIS**

If the input signal is very noisy, the comparator output might trip several times as the input signal repeatedly passes through the threshold. This problem can be addressed by making use of hysteresis as shown below.



30141826

#### FIGURE 3. Canceling the Effect of Input Capacitance

The capacitor added across the feedback resistor increases the switching speed and provides more short term hysteresis. This can result in greater noise immunity for the circuit.

## **Typical Applications**

#### **BI-STABLE MULTIVIBRATOR**

#### UNIVERSAL LOGIC LEVEL SHIFTER

The output of the SM72375 is the uncommitted drain of the output NMOS transistor. Many drains can be tied together to provide an output OR'ing function. An output pullup resistor can be connected to any available power supply voltage within the permitted power supply range.

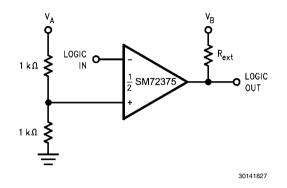


FIGURE 4. Universal Logic Level Shifter

The two 1 k $\Omega$  resistors bias the input to half of the power supply voltage. The pull-up resistor should go to the output logic supply. Due to its wide operating range, the SM72375 is ideal for the logic level shifting applications.

#### **ONE-SHOT MULTIVIBRATOR**

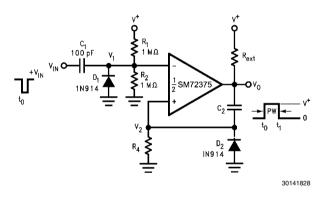


FIGURE 5. One-Shot Multivibrator

A monostable multivibrator has one stable state in which it can remain indefinitely. It can be triggered externally to another quasi-stable state. A monostable multivibrator can thus be used to generate a pulse of desired width.

The desired pulse width is set by adjusting the values of C<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>. The resistor divider of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> can be used to determine the magnitude of the input trigger pulse. The SM72375 will change state when V<sub>1</sub> < V<sub>2</sub>. Diode D<sub>2</sub> provides a rapid discharge path for capacitor C<sub>2</sub> to reset at the end of the pulse. The diode also prevents the non-inverting input from being driven below ground.

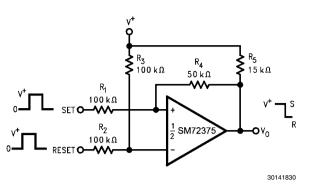
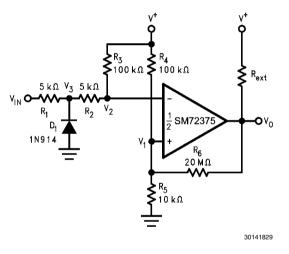


FIGURE 6. Bi-Stable Multivibrator

A bi-stable multivibrator has two stable states. The reference voltage is set up by the voltage divider of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ . A pulse applied to the SET terminal will switch the output of the comparator high. The resistor divider of  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ , and  $R_5$  now clamps the non-inverting input to a voltage greater than the reference voltage. A pulse applied to RESET will now toggle the output low.

#### **ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR**

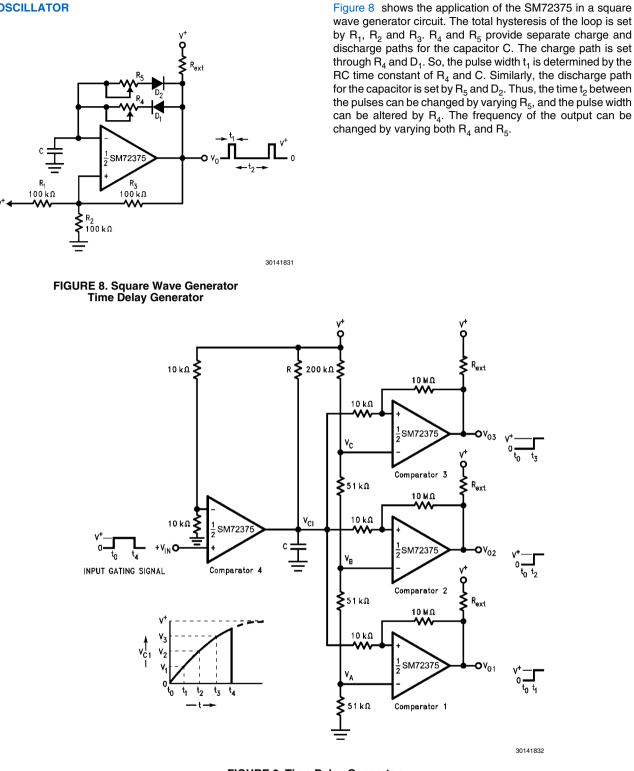


#### FIGURE 7. Zero Crossing Detector

A voltage divider of  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  establishes a reference voltage  $V_1$  at the non-inverting input. By making the series resistance of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  equal to  $R_5$ , the comparator will switch when  $V_{\rm IN}$  = 0. Diode  $D_1$  insures that  $V_3$  never drops below –0.7V. The voltage divider of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  then prevents  $V_2$  from going below ground. A small amount of hysteresis is setup to ensure rapid output voltage transitions.

# SM72375

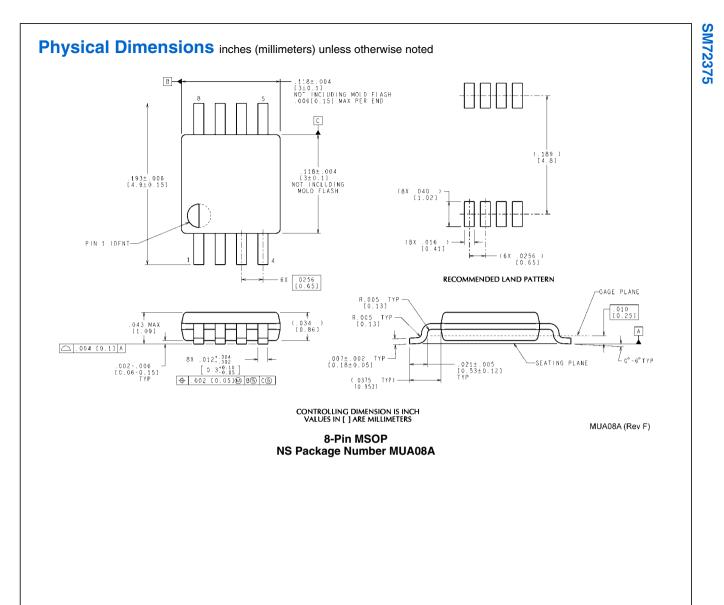
#### **OSCILLATOR**





The circuit shown above provides output signals at a prescribed time interval from a time reference and automatically resets the output when the input returns to ground. Consider the case of  $V_{IN}$  = 0. The output of comparator 4 is also at ground. This implies that the outputs of comparators 1, 2, and 3 are also at ground. When an input signal is applied, the output of comparator 4 swings high and C charges exponentially

through R. This is indicated above. The output voltages of comparators 1, 2, and 3 swtich to the high state when  $V_{C1}$ rises above the reference voltages  $V_A$ ,  $V_B$  and  $V_C$ . A small amount of hysteresis has been provided to insure fast switching when the RC time constant is chosen to give long delay times.



# Notes

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